

LOCAL WIRELESS WILL SIGNAL TO JAPAN IN A SERIES OF TESTS

While little is heard of the development of wireless telegraph science in Japan the officials in charge of telegraphs and posts are quietly obtaining first-hand knowledge of its development elsewhere and applying the latest inventions to the stations erected along the Japanese coast while many of the big Japanese passenger liners are equipped with plants which are doing excellent service.

The wireless station at Kahuku, on this island, which is becoming one of the widest known plants not only in the Pacific but in the world, owing to its powerful equipment, has been selected by W. Torikata, director of telegraphs, who was recently in Honolulu on his way to the Coast, to participate in a series of experiments to start tomorrow. Mr. Torikata inspected the Kahuku station under the direction of Manager Balch and Operate Maddams, and his opinion of its value is best expressed in a letter just received from Mr. Torikata, dated at San Francisco: "I have just received a letter from your operator Mr. Kimura on the Tenyo Maru, who wrote me again admiring the good work of 'H U' (Kahuku) station. I have inspected the United States wireless stations as well as the Massie station since I arrived here last month, but I have nothing to write about my new idea for I could not find anything better than that I have learned in your 'H U' station."

Mr. Torikata also writes that he wrote to his government, while in Honolulu, advising his bureau of the arrangements perfected here with Mr. Balch for wireless experiments between Oahu and the Japan coast. He states that the manager of the United wireless company at San Francisco was anxious to participate in the experiments, and the Pacific Coast will also have an opportunity to take part in the signals to be flashed across the Pacific tomorrow night. Mr. Torikata has advanced the following plan, although the dates have been modified so that the experiments take place on the 15th and not at the later date first suggested:

"Throughout the experiment," he says, "we will use San Francisco time, to which the Nippon Maru will adjust her watch and tell the time to the operators in the Hawaiian Islands and Japan coast."

DIED SUDDENLY AFTER FOOTRACE

HILLO, November 9.—Lema Honuakau, a Hawaiian who had been employed for several years by the Hilo Electric Light Company, died suddenly from heart failure last Thursday afternoon. Lema had been suffering from heart trouble for some time past, but in spite of this he ran some foot races with other young men during the noon hour of the day on which he died, and later on in the afternoon he ran another race.

It appears that Lema overtaxed his already weak heart, and he went into the store room of the electric light works to rest. He was talking with Manager Moeline, when he suddenly fell over dead. The funeral took place the following day.

The deceased leaves a wife and three children.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.

Large sums of money are no doubt realized from simple speculation, but the great fortunes are derived from legitimate and honest business—where the goods furnished are worth the price they bring. Certain famous business men have accumulated their millions wholly in this way. Prompt and faithful in every contract or engagement they enjoy the confidence of the public and command a class of trade that is refused to unstable or tricky competitors. In the long run it does not pay to cheat or deceive others. A humbug may be advertised with a noise like the blowing of a thousand trumpets, but it is soon detected and exposed. The manufacturers of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION have always acted on very different principles. Before offering it to the public they first made sure of its merits. Then, and then only, did its name appear in print. People were assured of what it would do, and found the statement truthful. To-day they believe in it as we all believe in the word of a tried and trusted friend. It is palatable as honey and contains all the curative properties of pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It aids digestion, drives impurities from the blood, and is effective in Anemia, Debility, Lung Troubles, Influenza, and all Wasting Complaints. Dr. Louis W. Bishop says: "I take pleasure in saying I have found it a most efficient preparation, embodying all of the medicinal properties of a pure cod liver oil in a most palatable form." It is a scientific remedy and a food with a delicious taste and flavor. One bottle convinces. Sold by druggists.

"The stations will send as in following list, repeating some signals (all in Morse code), and after the experiment is concluded we will write to each other naming the signals sent or received."

"The following will be the date of sending:

"18th S. F. time, J. O. I., Japan; 19th S. F. time, Teishin, Japan; 20th S. F. time, some of Pacific Coast stations; 21st S. F. time, H U (Kahuku) Oahu; 22nd S. F. time, H U (Kahuku) Oahu; 23rd S. F. time, J. O. I., Japan; 24th S. F. time, Teishin, Japan."

"And I wish to send and receive when both stations are quite dark (that is, by nighttime). If our government writes you concerning this matter, they will send you some signal according with their own plans and mine."

That the date of sending has been changed was evidenced yesterday morning when Manager Balch received the following message from Japan, which was relayed by the Chiyo Maru, due here tomorrow from Japan:

"J O I, via Chiyo Maru to H U: Your signals will probably reach me in ten days, commencing the 15th at 5 p. m., 135 degrees, Greenwich. Call J O I for ten minutes with the full power if possible, and if prevented, inform me by next steamer."

The Japan Gazette of October 23 contained the following account of the proposal to carry out this experiment:

"Mr. Torikata, an engineer in the communications department, who was recently ordered to America to study wireless telegraphy, called at Honolulu en route and inspected the local wireless station. As a result of his inspection he discovered that wireless signals occasionally reach there by accident from some other station. There being an allegation that these signals are coming from some Japanese wireless station, the Tokio department of communications has made arrangements with the Honolulu wireless station to simultaneously dispatch messages on November 1 (changed to 15) in order to ascertain whether the allegation is correct or not. It may be added that the maximum range of Japanese radio-telegraphy is 1500 miles, and the distance between Japan and Hawaii is more than 3000 miles, so that the possibility of perfect exchange of messages is questionable."

WORKERS FOR FUNDS ARE OF OLD SECT

The solicitors of a fund for a Chaldean orphan asylum who have been arousing suspicion lately, because their mission has been unannounced and unexplained, are members of the Chaldean Christian Church, who have gradually worked their way across Asia to this place. The Rev. Johanna Anthony is the leader of the little band of three.

They carry many passports and recommendations from people in their own country, among which is one from the Patriarch of Mesopotamia, the head of their sect. This sect is one of the oldest Christian sects in existence today, and comes close to corresponding with the early Christians, who were socialists in the truest meaning of the word.

The sect is very poor, says the head priest, and the maintenance of the orphan asylum depends entirely upon their own exertions. The money raised for Christian missionary work in Chaldaea and Asia Minor is handled by the representatives there of the denomination of the people donating it. The Chaldean Christians could find support for their asylum, which is now occupied by seventy-five children, by turning it over to the missionaries in the Holy Land, but they are unwilling to sacrifice their creed for the little money that it means. They say there are no missionaries in their own particular part of the province of Mosul.

Rev. Anthony reports the crops, the mainstay of the people, as poor, and the people themselves are under the heavy taxes imposed by the Turkish government upon Christians. They are not only taxed for being Christians, but also for freedom from compulsory service in the Turkish army.

This is their second trip outside the bounds of their own country for funds, the first having been made in India. There are at present other members of the sect in Europe for the same purpose. They are living here as cheaply as possible, their rooms costing a dollar and a half a week, and fifteen-cent meals satisfying them, as they realize that the money collected by them is for other reasons than traveling expenses for themselves. They have now saved about \$1250.

O'DAY SAYS HE NEVER DID SAY ANYTHING

Dr. J. Chris O'Day landed yesterday from the Marama to meet a dozen inquiries as to why he did it. Although he left the Coast after the alleged interview with him was published in the Portland Telegram, he was rather surprised at seeing all the things he was supposed to have said about Hawaii in print.

He immediately denied having said anything of the sort and laid the blame on the imagination of a Portland newspaper man. He said that a reporter came to him with a cable received from Hawaii regarding the release of fifty lepers and wanted an interview on the subject. O'Day says he told him that he had been out of the Territory for some time and was not there when this last action was taken.

He mentioned his connection with the first release of lepers but denied that he said anything about the planter sending disinfectant to the settlement.

EVENING WORKING HOURS ARE VERY UNPOPULAR WITH MANY Advertiser Receives Protests From Many Sources—Employers and Employees Alike Fail to See Merit in Suggestion.

The suggestion that the stores of white merchants in Honolulu should have their business hours extended from the present closing time of five o'clock until later has not met with any burst of enthusiasm from either the storekeepers or the clerks, although no more objected to by one class than the other. The mail carrier and special messengers brought numerous letters to The Advertiser on the subject, some of which are given below.

G. B. Curtis, writes from the standpoint of an employer. He says:

Editor Advertiser:—I read with much interest in your paper of even date, the suggestion of Mr. Geo. W. Smith to bring before the merchants' association the advisability of having stores remain open late at night. Also the comments thereon in the leader by your good self.

With your kind permission I would like to take up this matter from the other side. So far as Mr. Smith is concerned it is well known that he has the welfare of the merchants at heart and has done a great deal to advance the interests of the merchants' association.

But is there as much business going to the oriental part of town as Mr. Smith thinks there is?

Take the white stores that keep open and have kept open right along on Saturday nights. While probably they are all doing a much bigger trade than ever before, I don't believe the trade on Saturday nights is more than half what it was four years ago. This is accounted for by the fact that moving pictures and other attractions take the attention of people who used to shop on Saturday nights. You say, Mr. Editor, that "the suggestion to keep open will meet with general approval." This I doubt very much. It is not practical to all lines of business to work the employees on shifts and I don't believe the merchants of Honolulu will require their employees to work longer hours in a tropical climate like ours. You say the stores should remain open during modern shopping hours. There is nothing modern about extending the hours of labor.

Twenty years ago in California the stores remained open until nine or ten o'clock. Now they close at five and no later than six o'clock.

Long hours as late as ten o'clock was the custom elsewhere until legislation was brought to bear and compulsory early closing was adopted with the result the merchant did just as much business and the employee was better able to perform his duties.

The modern idea is to do as much business in as little time as possible. The employee who has the interest of the employer at heart welcomes just as much as the merchant the additional trade of the "Boy at Leliehu," as you call him, and feels sure that if proper representations were made to the gallant officers in charge of the various forts that ample time would be allowed the men to get their supplies in daylight.

I feel certain also that most of the boys, if they realized that by trading with orientals they were causing white people to work unnecessary long hours, they too would do their utmost to make their purchases between eight and five o'clock.

The white merchant has nothing to fear from the oriental other than the catch penny after hours. If we can not compel the oriental to come up to our ideas let us not get down to his. The only benefit that can arrive by the remaining open of stores at night would be to the electric company for lights and to the medical profession by increase of patients in the shape of sickly clerks.

We have occasionally to work at night and we know what it means here if we compel our employees to do it as a regular thing.

Let us get together and try moral suasion in this matter. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

Prevail upon our landlady not to buy her groceries from the oriental unless he recognizes the white man's hours of doing business.

If the good folks of Honolulu will stop to think a little there will be no occasion to remain open at night. Long hours in this country can have only one result, viz.: physical wrecks of your help in short order, and young men and women employees old before their time.

Thanking you for your valuable space, I am, yours,

G. B. CURTIS.

Another employer says:

Editor Advertiser:—I beg to take issue with you in your editorial of this morning, which was apparently rather hastily written, in support of Mr. George W. Smith's interview, wherein he advocates longer hours for the local retail stores.

As to Mr. Smith's views in the matter, they have in no way been brought up or affected in the least by the present military activity in and about Honolulu, nor by the present tourist results. His views have been the same for fifteen years or more. They were the same fifteen years ago, when Honolulu had never seen a United States soldier, and when, as you say editorially, "every stranger could be spotted two blocks away." He could never see the need of closing on any public occasion more than one half-day, and on many occasions, when every other white store in town was closed, his place of business would be open. His competitors, while in a manner deferring to hours which he made possible, often ignored them and closed anyway.

It is not a fact "that the soldiers' liberty time is in the evening." Liberty can be obtained and is obtained during the daylight hours just as much as during the evenings. Furthermore, purchases of any moment are not made

just offhand, without any previous thought on the subject, by soldiers any more than civilians; and your soldier having decided to buy something or other, be it curio, apparel, kodak or other article, he, like his civilian friend, wants to see it by daylight. He will come into town at night, take in the shows, drink his refreshments, have a good time, but any purchase such as he would be likely to make from any firm represented in the merchants' association, other than perhaps Mr. Smith's one line, drugs, he will delay till some time when he wishes to take a daylight liberty.

But, returning to your editorial, "Honolulu has to move with the spirit of the times. The period when it was quite safe to slam a shop door in a customer's face and relying on him returning the next day is past." Was it ever safe in Honolulu to slam a door in a customer's face and rely upon him to return the next day? Is there any member of the merchants' association who ever tried it? Honolulu has to move with the spirit of the times, and the spirit of the times all over the mainland is toward shorter hours and no night opening for all classes of retail stores. California cities were pioneers in this movement, and today cities and towns throughout the whole United States are falling in line. Old St. Plunkett that kept the village store in your town or my town, Mr. Editor, where all the "boys" used to drop in and swap yarns till ten o'clock every evening, while sitting on the sugar barrel with feet on the cracker-box, wondered how the smart young city fellow ever expected to make a living when he opened a new store, ran a delivery wagon, and closed every evening at six o'clock. But that smart young city fellow is the man with the leading grocery business in that town, now, and the chances are he went bankrupt. It's not hours that's going to do the business; good goods, proper prices and the right kind of clerks will sell the goods, regardless of the hours the merchant has his shop opened.

Do you mean to say, Mr. Editor, that Honolulu and Honolulu's white merchants would be progressing if they should fall in line and "fix their hours" to jibe with those of their oriental neighbors? To my mind, such a step would be decidedly retrogressive, and a case of the tail wagging the dog. One other point that should be touched on; that is the labor point. Any firm which has to depend upon an occasional recruit from the mainland knows the difficulties they have in getting first-class help who will come here with the idea of remaining longer than a year or so. If this is true under present conditions, how much more difficult would it be if business hours were extended to take in the evening hours as well.

The merchants' association has too many other problems of value to themselves and the community to waste time with this one. It is not a problem for general, but one for individual solution. Thanking you for space, I remain, yours truly,

MERCHANT.

Employee's Side.

One of several received from a representative or spokesman of the clerks, says:

Editor Advertiser:—I have read the article in regard to keeping the stores open evenings, and also the editorial upon the same, and would like a little space in your paper to comment adversely.

In the first place, most of the white merchants of Honolulu are men who put the golden rule into practice—they "do as they would be done by." They consider the health and happiness of their employees. They realize that eight hours per day in a tropical climate is long enough for any clerk to sit at his desk or stand behind a counter. They are humanitarians rather than grafters. For this reason they get good service from those they employ.

Honolulu clerks as a whole are more courteous, more accommodating and less tired-looking than those I have found in New York, Boston, Chicago or San Francisco, and I think it is because they are treated more fairly. There is a great cry throughout the country against sweatshops, long hours and unsanitary stores. Shall our merchants' association be the first advocates of these in Hawaii?

Perhaps there would be little objection to evening work if two sets of clerks could be provided and ample time given to cleaning and ventilating the stores, but few business houses could afford this expense.

It might be well for the man who can throw down his work when he likes, take a day off when he likes, have a quiet evening at home when he likes, to stop and think of the under man and ask himself if he would like his son or his daughter to work fifteen hours a day in a store or office.

As to losing the trade of the men from the forts, that is all nonsense. The soldiers have more leisure during business hours than the ordinary working man or woman, and the officers more than the enlisted men. Uncle Sam's men find that they can make their sixteen dollars per month go farther in the oriental quarter than they can in the haole stores, consequently they spend their money there.

We are behind the cities of the mainland? I hope we are if we are to let the Japanese and Chinese set the pace for the white man. If we follow their example, few of our stores would close their doors before midnight.

If the members of the merchants' association would interest themselves in early closing in all sections of the city they would do more toward equalizing trade than by trying to enforce

GREATEST COLLIERY DISASTER IN AMERICA OCCURS IN ILLINOIS

(By Associated Press.)

CHERRY, Illinois, November 14.—One of the worst coal mine disasters that has come to America in years occurred here yesterday, when the St. Paul mine first exploded and then took fire. A large force of miners were at work in the various galleries at the time of the disaster, and very few of them were able to reach the lifts and escape. More than three hundred men are missing now, and it is believed that all of them have perished.

The scenes around the mouth of the mine, where the wives and children of the imprisoned miners have gathered, are heartrending. At the present time great volumes of smoke are rolling from the pit, and it is impossible for the rescuing parties to do anything toward getting out any of the men yet alive, bending all their work to extinguishing the blaze. It may be necessary to seal up the galleries and smother the fire in that way, although such an expedient will mean leaving the bodies of the dead to be consumed among the burning timbers and leaving those who may be as yet beyond the reach of the flames and deadly damp to their certain fate.

The cause of the explosion can not be learned, although it is thought to be due to dust. The mines here are not subject to gas.

CAIRO LYNCHERS ARE NOW QUIET

(By Associated Press.)

No Saloons Allowed to Run While Martial Law Exists.

CAIRO, Illinois, November 14.—The authorities have the situation well in hand here and the mob which had control of the city on Thursday night has dispersed. The militia sent by Governor Deneen is leaving, only three companies remaining to patrol the city until the declaration of martial law be rescinded.

Governor Deneen refuses to consider the applications of the saloon men that they be allowed to resume business.

TWENTY THOUSAND SAW STANFORD LOSE

(By Associated Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—For the first time in seven years the players of the University of California yesterday defeated a team from the Leland Stanford university at football, the score being nineteen to thirteen. Twenty thousand spectators watched the match, the Berkeley rooters going wild as their players wore down the Stanfords and fought their way to victory.

MADAME STEINHEIL FOUND NOT GUILTY

(By Associated Press.)

PARIS, November 14.—Madame Steinheil was yesterday acquitted of the charge of murder for which she was being tried. She was immediately released amid exciting scenes in the courtroom and on the street, where a large crowd greeted her with wild cheers.

This case, in which were involved some of the highest names in France, attracted widespread attention throughout the French capital.

SUFFRAGETTE TAKES HER WHIP IN HAND

Lays it on Honorable Winston Churchill, Who Calls for Police.

(By Associated Press.)

BRISTOL, England, November 13.—A sensation was experienced in this city today when a woman fanatic, prominently identified with the suffragette movement, attacked the Honorable Winston Churchill, attempting to administer a horsewhipping in public. She was promptly taken in charge by the police and placed in a police station cell.

The Honorable Winston Churchill, president of the board of trade since last year, and a member of parliament from Dundee, is son of the famous Lord Randolph Churchill. He was formerly an officer in the British army, serving also with the Spanish army in Cuba. He was at the battle of Khartoum and served in South Africa.

KIDNAPER FINED \$500.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. LOUIS, November 14.—Broughton Brandenburg was yesterday convicted of kidnapping, the charge against him being that of enticing his stepson away from home. He was fined five hundred dollars.

STORM IN NORTH SEA.

(By Associated Press.)

CUXHAVEN, Germany, November 13.—The worst storm in years is raging in the North Sea. It is feared that shipping will suffer great loss, although no wrecks have been reported up to the present hour.

longer hours. Then, too, they would be doing a kindness to the little children who sleep in these stores or in adjoining rooms.

Many of the little people who live near or in stores in the oriental district come into the schoolroom at nine in the morning weary, heavy-eyed, listless, because they can not retire early or, if they do, are kept awake by loud talking.

Early closing would remedy this evil. The true patriot and benefactor loves not gold more than he does his fellow men.

L. M. WALKER.

BOSS GOES TO JAIL.

(By Associated Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, November 13.—G. W. Dwinelle was today sentenced to one year in prison and to pay a fine of \$1000 for complicity in land frauds against the government. Dwinelle is a leader in politics and business and was one of the presidential electors of the State.

JAMAICA HEARD FROM.

(By Associated Press.)

KINGSTON, Jamaica, November 12.—Cable connections with the outside world were restored today. The island has not suffered from earthquake, but the storm did widespread damage, many lives being lost on land and a number of vessels being driven ashore.

TROOPS IN CAIRO.

(By Associated Press.)

CAIRO, Illinois, November 12.—The seven companies of State militia ordered to this city by Governor Deneen have arrived, and martial law prevails. The town is quiet, but the excitement still runs high after the recent lunchings.

TAFT STILL MOVING.

(By Associated Press.)

MIDDLETON, Connecticut, November 12.—President Taft was the guest of honor here today, he having come to the city to attend the ceremonies connected with the installation of President Franklin of Wesleyan University.

KITCHENER HONORED.

(By Associated Press.)

TOKIO, November 12.—The Japanese government has given indication of its friendship for Great Britain and respect for its greatest military organizers by bestowing the Order of the Rising Sun on Field Marshal Lord Kitchener.

AUTO RECORD MADE.

(By Associated Press.)

ATLANTA, Georgia, November 12.—Another new mark was set for automobiles here today, when Robertson ran fifty miles in forty minutes and fourteen seconds, in the automobile racing tournament in progress here.

GOING AFTER DEFRAUDERS.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, November 13.—First Assistant Postmaster General Greenfield and City Postmaster Macveigh will probe customs frauds to the bottom.

TRACK MATERIAL AND CARS COMING

The consignment of railroad ties which arrived Friday on the bark Azago from Caspar for the Rapid Transit company will be deposited at the various storage stations of the company and allowed to season, after which they will be treated by chemical solutions, and then when needed will be used in the various extension work planned by the company. One extension will be from the Fort Shafter terminus in Kailua to Pearl Harbor, and another work will be the double-tracking of King street.

The right-of-way for the Pearl Harbor extension has all been proved up and everything is in readiness for actual construction. The rails are probably rolled at the manufactory by this time and should be on the way. Rails have also been ordered for the King street double track.

Ten cars have also been ordered. These are a little larger than the present double length cars used on King street and will seat four more passengers. They are also equipped with heavier motors.

SUREST DEFENSE

This is the season when sickness stalks through the land in the form of pneumonia. The surest defense against the disease is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all druggists. Hanson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.